

BY AUTHORITY.



Collector-General's Office,
Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1884.
Mr. E. R. Hendry has resigned the position of
Deputy-Collector of Customs for the
Honolulu.

W. F. Allen,
Collector-General.

Interior Department.

S. K. Kalakini, Esq., is this day appointed
"Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Con-
tracts" for District of Lahaina, Island of Maui,
vice Hon. L. Aholo, resigned.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Honolulu, August 27, 1884. se2-3tw

LIST OF LICENSES

Expiring in the Month of September,
1884.

RETAIL—OAHU.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2 H Love, Nuuanu street | Honolulu |
| 2 E C McCandless, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 L Ahuna & Co, Nuuanu street | " |
| 3 Paku, Manana, Ewa | " |
| 2 Along, Kaneohe, Koolau-poko | " |
| 2 Wong Man Sin, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 Akong Kee, Queen street | " |
| 2 G On Chong, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 H E McIntyre & Bro, cor Fort and King | " |
| streets | " |
| 2 Bailey & Co, Fort street | " |
| 2 Yee Tai, King street | " |
| 2 F Gertz, Fort street | " |
| 2 C J Fishel, cor Nuuanu and Merchant | " |
| streets | " |
| 2 P McInerney, Fort street | " |
| 2 Sing Loy, King street | " |
| 2 McLean Bros, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 J D Ramsey, Hotel street | " |
| 2 Ah Sen, Wai-lua | " |
| 2 Kong Hing Lung & Co, Hotel street | " |
| 2 Amama, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 Mannel de Quadros, King street | " |
| 2 Max Eckart, Fort street | " |
| 2 Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street | " |
| 2 Ah Zu, Beretania street | " |
| 2 A A Montano, Fort street | " |
| 2 Antone Marshall, Beretania street | " |
| 2 Brown & Phillips, King street | " |
| 2 Thom Yee, King street | " |
| 2 Pen Kee, Kamoullili, Waikiki | " |
| 2 Yuen Kee & Co, King street | " |
| 2 Kin Yan Kee, Maunakea street | " |

MAUI.

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|------------------------------|
| 1 Awana, Pala, Makawao |
| 16 Akamukoi, Kamalo, Molokai |
| 17 Sun Shun Hai, Lahaina |
| 18 Yoo Kong, Wailuku |
| 21 Ahnill & Kopolak, Wailuku |
| 24 Cap Why, Koanae, Koolau |

HAWAII.

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|------------------------------------|
| 1 Yan Chee Kee, Punakoa, Hilo |
| 2 C Y Aloha, Honakaa, Hamakua |
| 3 Wong San Kee, Makapala, N Kohala |
| 4 Ahnill, Laupahoehoe, Hilo |
| 5 W H Lentz, Pihonua, Hilo |
| 11 Apu, Waimae |
| 12 Men Wo, Kapaau, N Kohala |
| 13 Kin Sun Chong & Co, Niihii |
| 13 O Beggard, Kapaau, Hilo |
| 14 Kai, Hilo |
| 15 Wong Kee, Laupahoehoe, Hilo |
| 16 Hop Chong, Paahau, Hamakua |
| 18 Goo Ah Sam, Kaloophi, N Kohala |
| 20 Ah Lee, Laupahoehoe, Hilo |
| 22 C Y Aloha, Wailoa, Hamakua |
| 23 C Spreckels, Hakala, Kau |
| 27 G W Kimakua, Pahala, Kau |

KAUAI.

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|---------------------|
| 8 A Conchee, Kapaau |
| 11 G Ani, Waimae |

VICTUALING.

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|---|
| 1 Ah Foo, Kapaau, N Kohala |
| 2 E C McCandless, Nuuanu street, Honolulu |
| 2 Yee Tai & Co, King street, Honolulu |
| 11 Ah Pu, Waimae, Hawaii |
| 12 Kuwa, Kahului, Maui |
| 12 Acheck, Kapaau, Lihue, Kauai |
| 15 Hop Sing, cor Nuuanu and Beretania streets, Honolulu |
| 24 Ching Yan, Wailuku |
| 28 C Aloha, Wailuku, Kau |
| 29 F Johnson, Nuuanu street, Honolulu |
| 2 C Aftut, Wailue, Maui |
| 30 Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu |

BUTCHER.

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| 4 Awa, Hanalei, Kauai |
| 4 Kong Fong, Pala, Makawao |
| 11 Kekahuna & Iona, Wailue, Maui |
| 22 W McCandless, Fish Market, Honolulu |
| 26 W P A Brewer, Makawao, Maui |
| 28 King Sing Aka, Honopu, N Kohala |
| 30 P M Kaluna, Kipahulu, Maui |

PEDDLING.

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| 3 Moses Uluahale, Kingdon |
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WHOLESALE.

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|---|
| 5 Pacific Jewelry Co, Kaahumanu st, Honolulu |
| 26 Wing Wo Chan & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu |

PORK BUTCHER.

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| 10 Hing Kee & Co, Hotel street, Honolulu |
| 11 Quong Chong, Kahului, Maui |
| 14 G W C Jones, Kau |
| 14 Sin A Sing, Wailuku, Maui |
| 17 San Sam, Pihonua, Hilo |
| 27 Yim Yoon, Heala |

MILK.

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|-----------------------------|
| 15 Hon L McCully, Honolulu |
| 30 Richard Antone, Honolulu |
| 30 M Barrar, Honolulu |

AUCTION.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 7 W C Borden, Hilo, Hawaii |
| 12 S Kari, Lihue, Kauai |
| 25 E Jones, Pukoo, Molokai |
| 26 A Unna, Hana, Maui |

BOAT.

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| 7 John Richardson, Lahaina |
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CAKE PEDDLING.

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| 18 Keum Sam |
| 22 Kau Sup Yee |

BANKING.

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|--------------------------|
| 20 Bishop & Co, Honolulu |
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DRUG.

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| 20 Hollister & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu |
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SALMON.

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| 18 M S Maule, Wailue, Maui |
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LAPAAU.

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| B H Kekulani, Puna |
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THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1884.

A REVIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

Now, that the Hawaiian Legislature of 1884 is a thing of the past, it will not be out of place to review the salient features of the session.

It may be premised that in the election of members for the late Legislative Assembly, the declared intention of a number of candidates was to oust the Ministry. "The Ministry must go," was their cry, and more than one member was returned who was pledged—not to his constituents, but to a Hawaiian syndicate who paid the expenses of his election—to force the resignation of His Majesty's advisors then in the Cabinet.

More especially was the rancor and animus of these members directed against the Premier, whose political course the same men had opposed with equal fervor when, two years ago, he led the opposition to the then Administration.

The result of the elections inspired the syndicate, for they had a clear majority of four or five, (one of their journals said six) and their hopes were still further raised by the election, as President of the Assembly, of a gentleman who had declared himself irreconcilably hostile to the Premier. Hence it was argued by many, with whom the wish was father to the thought, that he would allow this personal animosity to influence him in the making up of committees, and in his parliamentary rulings. On this latter point, however, they found they had mistaken the gentleman, for throughout the session his decisions and rulings were in strict accordance with the best established rules and usages of legislative bodies.

The Finance committee went to work boasting that their report would unseat the Ministry, and that too at a trifling cost, and the balance of the Assembly amused itself in adjourning from time to time awaiting the committee's pleasure. When the report was made it was found to be filled with bitter reflections upon the characters of heads of Departments, and supererogatory and dogmatic assertions and egotistical demands for a change in the Administration. Its tenor showed that the committee had occupied the time in unearthing errors, omissions and inaccuracies, whose importance they unduly magnified, while they were at the same time forced to admit that the larger, more important affairs that had engaged the attention of the Administration had been carried on in a systematic, successful manner. In fact, the report, in the minuteness with which it dwelt upon petty irregularities in the various offices inspected, recalled the image of him whom Bunyan's Christian saw in the House Beautiful, gathering to him, with his muck rake, the sticks and straws and litter scattered about, wilfully blind to much that was grand and noble about and above him. As for the "economy" displayed, they used up some weeks in their investigations, besides employing an expert, to do their work for them in the Finance office, whose charge of \$250 00 was based more upon his ability to detect irregularities than upon his success in doing so. The failure of the report to unseat the Ministry reminded us somewhat of a blast fired not long ago on the foundations of the new Police Court. There was a stunning report and a lot of smoke, but when that blew away the rock was found intact, the workman not having understood his business. Upon the whole, it was evident that the committee had mistaken the nature of the duties devolving upon them. Instead of simply reporting upon affairs as they stood, they assumed the functions of a Grand Jury and tried the case that they, as special detectives, had worked up. They rendered a verdict in accordance with their foregone conclusions, passed sentence as a quartette of judges, and finally intimidated their willingness to act as executioners for no other fee or reward than the customary one—the cast-off clothing (including the blue ribbons) of their victims—the Administration.

We have purposely dwelt somewhat at length upon the operations

and report of the Finance Committee, as the personal animus they displayed was characteristic of the Opposition throughout the session. They persistently attacked men instead of measures, endeavoring, as it were, to hurl the Ministers bodily over the battlements of law, precedent, and policy behind which they were entrenched instead of striving to break down their defenses. They were prominent in meetings called by the syndicate for the purpose of demolishing the Ministry and demanding their removal, instead of concentrating their energies upon the task of bettering the laws under which the Ministry acted.

Their leaders were active enough with their own pens in editing the columns of one daily paper they had bought, and in giving direction to as much of the local press as they found it possible to hire, but instead of pointing out wherein existing laws were deficient and faulty they abused and vilified His Majesty's Ministers, nay, insulted the King himself.

They carried on the work of the session in a wrangling, disputative manner, charging the present Ministry not alone with its own shortcomings, but also with being responsible for the results of whatever they could construe into negligence and maladministration of affairs of previous colleagues of the present Premier, and then failed to carry through any bill calculated to make such alleged crooked transactions impossible.

They claimed that the Auditor-General's Bureau had been carried on in a loose and reprehensible manner, and then excited so much disgust by their shameless attempts to prove the Auditor-General a dishonest man that their bills for the bettering or abolishing of the law under which he acted were defeated.

They ignored the high state of efficiency the educational system of the country had been maintained at, during the past two years, but denounced the prompt recognition by the President of the Board of the value of the services of a lady teacher as "favoritism."

They sneered at the Minister of Foreign Affairs' title of Premier (established by one of his predecessors) and still insisted on holding him responsible, as the head of the Cabinet, for the independent acts of a former colleague when head of the Interior Department.

Their watch-word was "economy," and yet they voted for an increase of all salaries except the Ministers; in fact, in such a reckless manner did they introduce resolutions asking to have appropriations made that one of their own members regretted that his district did not need any new public buildings, bridges, etc., as he, in consequence had lost his chance of erecting a cheap monument to himself with the public money.

As day after day passed with the Ministry still intact, the syndicate grew more restless and imperative in their demands upon their mouthpieces in the Legislature that a decisive step should be taken. This was done at last by the Opposition moving a vote of want of confidence.

A lengthy debate on the motion followed, during which the syndicate betrayed their want of confidence in the Opposition by trying, through the medium of a petition sent to the King, to do the work they mistrusted the ability of their representatives to perform. This petition bore something more than 1500 names, 800 of which were Chinese, and only about one-seventh those of voters.

These 800 Chinese, 450 aliens and 250 voters prayed the King to dismiss his Ministers; but as, within forty-eight hours of its reception by him he received a counter petition signed by over 2,000 voters he very properly declined to make any change.

The vote of want of confidence resulted in a tie, the Nobles, as well as the Representatives, being equally divided on the question. The precedent having been properly established in two previous sessions of the Ministry voting on the question, and the President of the Assembly having ruled that it was in accordance with Parliamentary usages elsewhere for them to do so, the motion was lost by a majority of four.

The vote also opened the eyes of the Opposition to the fact that they had lost the majority of five or six with which they commenced business; but instead of trying to consolidate their remaining forces and make

the best of the situation, they wasted their time in futile abuse of those whom they suspected of defection. Then was their time, if ever, when under the guidance of a leader who had a proper idea of what constitutes statesmanship, they might have accomplished great things. But the so-called leaders of the Opposition could never agree upon a definite, well-marked line of action. Each one of the four or five foreign members who kept thrusting themselves to the front, did so to make more conspicuous his individuality, and the result was—a mob. As such, their efforts to bring about a change in the Ministry were made in vain, and at length degenerated into the placing of obstructions in the way of all legislation brought forward by the administration.

This was especially noticeable during the consideration of the Appropriation Bill; but they found themselves checked almost at the outset in this matter by a message from the King, advising them to practice economy in voting away the revenue of the kingdom during the next two years, and requesting them to begin by cutting down the provision for his own privy purse and royal state.

The message was received with great enthusiasm, and a torch-light procession was improvised as the most convenient method of showing the appreciation by the general public of the King's interest in, and care for the welfare of his kingdom. But the Opposition leaders, with their usual short-sightedness, jumped to the conclusion that they could make political capital out of the movement, and therefore sprang to the front of the procession, paraded it in front of the palace, where the King good naturedly stood ready to receive them, dubbed it "Your Majesty's Loyal Opposition" (thereby seriously compromising the youths and school boys who made up nine-tenths of the procession) and then, through their Orator, bitterly denounced His Majesty's Ministers, standing, with the Chancellor of the kingdom, on either side of the King, assured him they would do all they could to carry out his expressed wishes, swore they would have done so long before if the Ministry had permitted them to, and then, upon resuming business in the Assembly, took the reduced Appropriation Bill that the Ministry had framed in accordance with the suggestions made in the King's message, and promptly aided in swelling it to far beyond the aggregate of the original sums asked for!

For their inconsistent actions in this and many other matters, we do not hold the Opposition leaders as wholly responsible. The fact is, they couldn't help themselves. They had no one, and if they had they couldn't agree upon anyone to lead them to victory. It would be of no avail to point out now where and when they might have made—possibly—a successful attack. As a besieging force they were numerically strong and well armed. The sinews of war were amply provided, they were backed up by a powerful syndicate, but each captain claimed that his little following was an independent command; each general wanted to be Commander-in-chief. So, when the hour of final defeat drew near, their trio of petty chiefs marched sulkily from the field, leaving two old and tried veterans, whom they had enlisted for the fight, to make the best terms they could.

THE FUTURE.

The Assembly of 1884 is no more and is sepulchered with the parliaments of the past. It has appropriated a large amount of money, but it by no means follows that one-half of it will be expended. The pessimists predict further shrinkage in sugars, which is idle talk. The true view of the situation is that never was an outlook better. Sugars must advance, for the Austrian, German and Russian competition with beet sugar, backed with a bonus is bound to cease. Our banana industries are increasing enormously and the whole sense of the community is concentrated on adding to the variety and line of our products. To these there is no limit and being all private enterprises, they fortunately do not require legislation, or to be handled in any shape by the opposition. Neither do we believe that foreign capital is required to any great extent. There is enough here now. The fust of the legislature being over, we have now an opportunity to study the future prosperity of the islands.

Av. applied for
returned

Now that the 90,000 00
journed and all the 10,000 00

propose to run a pre- 500 00
position to the Y. M. 0,900 00
lectures to young men. 0,900 00
that it is the province of a newspaper to look after the morals of youth, and to generously emulate the churches in giving the boys a correct idea of Christian life. In the first place, as regards the vice of drinking, we would caution our youth never to attempt an entrance to a saloon by a private door. For example, there is a certain temple of Bacchus in this city to which there are several approaches. One is through a newspaper and periodical shop, and nothing can be more innocent in the eyes of the community than an establishment of this nature. Now, the foolish young man, or the adult whose connection with a Christian church forbids his bold push for the bottle, would naturally slide into the newspaper shop, appear vastly interested in some periodical, look timidly around, and then dart in to practice at the bar. The objections to this system are numerous. Yesterday we saw a prominent member of the opposition slope into that same newspaper shop; and at once, a lot of scoffers who stood outside said, "he goeth not for a newspaper, but for a drink." Yet they were in error. The gentleman spent his money in literature and not in gin, but he might as well, so far as his character was concerned, have walked boldly in towards the saloon, and wheeled into the newspaper shop by the rear entrance. This is the reward that hypocrisy may ever expect. If a man stands upon his right to do whatsoever he pleases, providing it does not interfere with the morals or convenience of others, the world will accord him a due amount of respect. If he endeavors to hoodwink the world, and the world catches him at it, let him stand from under, for the shower of malice and exaggeration will be more than any ordinary mortal can bear. In an island like this the world is represented by about 57 gossips, male and female, but principally male. This world has formed a joint stock company, and with its paid-up capital purchased a lying machine. This wonderful piece of mechanism is warranted to destroy any reputation in twenty-four hours. But its power is only over those who fear it. Timidity is the canker spot which finally hands the victim over to its mercies. Those who have no dread of the lying machine never come between its wheels.

Another thing our young men should avoid is this humbug commonly termed "Keeping up appearances." The fellow who wears unpaid-for clothes is never happy, that is, if he have any conscience. There is no honor in boasting about victimizing tailors. To live at the expense of any tradesman is dishonest, but to boast about dishonesty is to aggravate the offense. We might write many pages on this subject, but we believe the churches should take it up, and we only fling out these remarks in a spirit of pure kindness to put our good preachers on the scent. Bible texts are admirable matters to preach on now and then, but we have more admiration for a practical sermon which deals with every-day affairs of life: Tailors, saloons and card parties come within this orbit. Talking about cards, a nefarious and seductive game called "Four Jacks" has lately been introduced into this city by some profligates from the Coast. It should be promptly and effectually suppressed. We owe an apology to our readers for referring to it, but there are some matters which even though they jar upon the delicacy of the public journalist, he feels it his duty to allude to. This is one of them, and we sincerely hope that next Sunday, from every pulpit in this city will peal a denunciation of this devil's game of "Four Jacks." It is difficult enough to walk the narrow path without having this new temptation of the Evil One thrust directly under our noses.

One Hundred Yards.

A foot race took place Wednesday evening between Jas. Brown and a negro named Jacob Sims. The distance was 100 yards and the course was from the Y. M. C. Association to the Fashion Stables. Jacob Sims won easily by 16 feet. The stakes were \$30 a side. Both men put up their coin and ran for the purse. Another match may come off in a different locality, as Mr. Brown was intimidated from the starting point by the feeling that he was close to the Y. M. C. A. Hall.